INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Washington Correspon

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1851. The Crescent City Expelition-The Florida Claim Opinion of the Attorney General, &c., &c.

In the telegraphic despatch of Monday, contradicting the report of the chartering of a steamer, I only intended to deny that any had been chartered

"to cruise along the Southern coast," or that it had reference to the Cuba or Southern Carolina move-ments. The whole foundation of the matter was an inquiry by the Quartermaster's Department, as to whether a vessel could be procured, if needed, to convey some troops, at present stationed near New York, to other posts; but it being afterwards decided not to make the transfer, the matter was dropped. As for Cuba, South Carolina, or the

dropped. As for Cube, South Carolina, or the Mexican boundary, they had not the most remote connection with those circumstances. So much has been written about the Florida Claim cases, now prosecuting before the Treasury Department, and so little truth has been elicited in the inquiry, that a brief statement of the facts, if not important, on any other account, will, at all events, be interesting for their novelty. They have been represented as involving the same principle as in the "Galphin case;" but such is not the fact. The Galphin case was the payment of interest on in the "(ialphin case;" but such is not the fact. The Calphin case was the payment of interest on a claim for debt, the amount of which had been ascertained, and afterwards interest allowed till it was paid. The Florida claims are under the treaty executed with Spain in 1819, in which the United States bound itself to cause satisfaction to be made for injuries, if any, which, "by process of law, shall have been established to have been suffered by the Spanish officers, and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the late operations of the American army in Florida." The claimants ask that, in ascertaining their losses, a certain amount of interest, by way of

by the late operations of the American army in Florida." The claimants ask that, in ascertaining their losses, a certain amount of interest, by way of lamages, shall be allowed. This, it appears, has sways been allowed, and the recent awards of the Mexican Commissioners are an instance directly in point. It will at once be seen that the allowance of "damages" in the shape of "interest is a very different matter from the ascertainment, as a the Galphin case, of the indebtedness of the government, and then adding interest to it—then, in act, allowing interest upon interest.

The opinion of the Attorney General, already nade up but not yet promulged, is, it is said, that the ascertainment of the amount due the luimants "by process of law," means by the decion of the Florida federal courts; and that the erritorial courts of Florida not having been a sufficient tribunal, it is necessary either that the cases bould go back to the federal court there, or that acy should be submitted for the action of Congress. I large number of the cases have been decided avorably upon by the territorial courts, before lorida was admitted as a State; but the Attorney eneral is of opinion that such tribunals were not empetent courts.

cheral is of opinion that such tribunals were not impetent courts.

It appears to be merely a question of time, the ght under the treaty to claim damages or "inter-t" not being doubted or denied.

The great fuss with regard to Collector Lewis is mere bag of wind. The wonderful discovery of a cret plot between Governor Johnston and the resident, by which Scott is to be headed, &c., is a are fantaey, laughed at on all sides here. That enator Cooper and his friends are bitterly opposed Lewis, is beyond doubt; but that the whig party did the administration are all to go to the devil beuse of the Philadelphia collectorship, is a small to fhumbug. Who cares a straw about Lewis his enemies, out of the city of "brotherly love." You have been misinformed as to Postmaster eneral Hall's affinities for Seward. So far from ling his friend, it is a master notorious here, that I understand that the Assistant Secretary of the casury. Mr. Hodge, will leave here for New ork and Boston to-morrow, upon business conceed with the Department, Mr. Cowwin having mmed yesterday the duties of his office.

NEW ORLEANS. May 5, 1851. mance in Real Life-Singular Trial-Another Morder-News from Tampico-The Collector of

Monterey, &c., &c. here is no doubt of the fact that the real occur es of life often exceed the wildest inventions of imagination. It is only because the secret acts men so seldom become exposed, that we are ruled at times by the development of transacas which frequently disclose circumstances of the st extraordinary and mysterious nature. It is our judicial tribunals that we are indebted for nging to light the darkest and most romantic ds that have ever been recorded.

s I mentioned in my letter of yesterday, a suit e on for trial, last week, in one of our courts, attending circumstances of which are of the most resting and singular character. It appears that se Wise, the wife of Alphonse Stagni, an Italian, ught an action against the estate of the Count tion, for the possession of a female slave, named y, whom she claims to have purchased from ne l'rancoise Cournant, a free woman of color, ven hundred dollars, and exhibited an act of passed before a notary, confirming the same. center and heirs of the estate resist the acon the ground that the net of sale was a fraud trated between the plaintiff and the deceased. a, it is averred, lived in concubinage together, that she had no means, or income, whatever, ewith to purchase the slave. They also except! the plaintiff's right of action, on the ground she was not free. The case was first tried on ception; and a witness by the name of Marexception; and a witness by the name of Mart Wise, a quadroon, was introduced by the idents, who stated that she was a half sister of sinintial; that they were both born of one moin Monroe county. Missouri, who was a light bron, and a slave at the tine; that the witness, and sold to the Count de Gaalon. It appeared that the witness was not free, and insected to testify; and the Court held that is defendants had not set forth in the exception the pissatiff was a colored woman, it was pred she was a free white woman until the constantial was a colored woman, it was pred she was a free white woman until the constantial flappeared in court with her husband, a little gut shout a year old. She is a very siful young white woman, with blue eyes, a complexion, and about eighteen years old. She

distiff appeared in court with her husband, le girl about a year old. She is a very young white woman, with blue eyes, a lexion, and about elighteen years old. She that she was born of German parents, in it that her father and mother died when ery young, and that a friend of her father's her to Missouri, and left her in charge of a woman, who brought her up. It appears to Missouri, and left her in charge of a woman, who brought her up. It appears to he was brought to with the quadroon girl Margaret, by a sed Dick Martin, who zo'd the quadroon unt de Gaalon. The latter, on seeing the asked who she was, and on being told, would take her and bring her up in his At this time, Madame Gaalon was absent ulique. When the plaintiff attained her hyear, Gaalon seduced her, and had a enr. Gaalon seduced her, and had a During this time, Madame de Gaalon by her. During this time, Maslame de Gaalon eturned, and was living in the same house her husband. The plaintiff was treated as f the family, and they took their meak torat the same table. When her child was born, was on the 25th May, 1849, De Gaalon, had rib aggistered as the natural issue of Elim, when, he stated, was a free woman of color, do itted to the Recorder that it was his own aalee, at this time, was between sixty years of age. Afterwards, in 1853, he plaintiff e present husband to marry stong her as his ward, whom he had the rlaintiff's present hurband to marry renting her as his ward, whom he had p. In July of that year, he made appliate of the courts to be appointed curator the purpose of assisting his ward, a minor, thoursing with her present husband, and age was afterwards duly solemnized, and, and old free quadroon woman, about 90 ge, was called, and proved that she solid reference to the plaintiff, and that Do id ber for the slave. The witness was no even the large was bright, and had a wild look. She was to give a history of the plaintiff, from

ding to give a history of the plaintiff, from the lines, and the acts of De Gaalon, when burt stopped her; and it was ruled that the lity of the old woman should not be received of that Caalon, in his will, had made spe-

bisential had been made in fraud of the rights hele, and was, therefore, null and void.

connect for the plaintia argued that the readint and poly, as the slave in question never a preperty of le Gualon; and that the plaintid desired a direct title from the vendor. And red a direct title from the vendor. And ing that the Count de Gaalon had even a money for the purchase of the slave, be made to appear that it was a dona- a frand of the below. That if Gaalon eg, in a suit to recover the slave, he permitted to show that he furnished

purchase her. is certainly of a very extraordinary na-mystery of the girl's birth is very mystery of the girl's birth is very there is not a doubt but that she was

born of white parents. The Court took the case

born of white parents. The Court took the case under advisement.

Another murder took place last night at the corner of Circus and Common streets. It occurred in a drunken frolic at a coffee house. A man by the name of McCord killed James McKinney, and stabbed Patrick Farrel in the back with a knife. The fact is, the police of the Second Municipality is worse than none. We are so infested with villains that it is becoming dangerous to walk the streets at night without being armed.

The weather cleared up yesterday afternoon, and we have sunshine and bright skies once more. We have a late arrival from Tampico, bringing us dates up to the 26th ult.

The local news is entirely without interest. There had been a bull fight at Tampico, at which it was advertised that two bulls were to be killed; but the manager contented himself with simply wounding a couple of them, and the few spectators present retired in disgust in the very middle of a performance which El Defensor de Tampico says was a disagreeable spectacle. The performance must have been exceedingly bad, or clast the Mexicans are improving in their tastes, and advancing towards civilization.

The Mexican Senate has approved a resolution of the lower house, establishing a lighthouse on the Alneranes. The same body has also approved another resolution, granting an amnesty to those who took part in the revolution in Guanajuato, under Gen. Paredes.

A decree has just been passed, granting a donation to all soldiers who have been rendered incapable of work by wounds received in the war against the United States, as well as those disabled in defence of the established government. There must be a long list of them.

Colonel Wm. H. Russel, the Collector of the Customs at Monterey, California, has arrived here from Washington, and leaves to-morrow in the steamer for Vera Cruz. Col. Russel is a Kentuckian, and for many years was a practising lawyer in Missouri. He was among the first of the emigrants who left the United States for California, in 1836.

from Washington, and leaves to-morrow in the steamer for Vera Cruz. Col. Russelis a Kentuckian, and for many years was a practising lawyer in Missouri. He was among the first of the emigrants who left the United States for California, in 1836, and was Sceretary of State under Col. Fremont. This is his fifth trip aeross Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Colonel Russel is accompanied by his beautiful and accomplished young daughter, who will cross the country with her father—a bold undertaking for a young girl. They go from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and from thence to Acapulco, and then take the steamer.

The filibusteros are highly indignant at the President's proclamation, which styles them plunderers and robbers. They think their patrictism and love of freedom deserve a better name, and claim to put themselves on a par with Lafayette, Pulaski, and others. I hardly think it a crime to assist any people in throwing off the shackles of tyranny, and to obtain for them freedom and independence.

Charleston, S. C., April 29, 1851.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 29, 1851. A Miscellaneous Epistle-Carolina Peculiarities-Charleston and the Charleston Market-Vultures for scavengers-Rain Water-The Coast Coun

try-The lave Population, &c.
"Away down in Carolina," a visiter from more portherly latitudes will see many curious and remarkable things. He will observe-no traveller has failed to observe it-that from Baltimore, by the overland route, down into the heart of Georgia, down even to Florida, the coast country is flat, bar ren, monotonous, sparsely inhabited, lonesome-a continuous succession of old fields and pine barrens. He will wonder where the population is picked up If e will wonder where the population is picked up for the census; where all the tobacco, cotton and rice, which contribute so much to enrich the merchant princes of New York, is cultivated—so dreary and sterile is the long distance he has travelled, so destitute of any satisfactory evidences of wealth, population, resources or improvement. Unfortunately, through Virginia and North Carolina, the Southern Central Railroad runs through the poorest districts; and still more unfortunately, at the low speed of ten or twelve miles to the hour. And the evidences of neglect and decay, through these old-settled and wasted lands, are easily accounted for. Virginia and the Carolinas, for the last fifty years, have been engaged in building up the West and South-west. The new States have drained these old ones of their most vigorous and enterprising population, and there has been no foreign immigration to fill the vacuum. But the tide is turning. The census of 1850 exhibits it, and the census of 1860, it the Union holds together, will show a tremendous gain in the Southern States over the gain of the Northern, in population, capital, agricultural and commercial resources, developed and developing. But, as we were about to say, "away down in Carolina," a Northerner will see many remarkable things. To begin with Charleston; he will be struck with the apparent antiquity of the city—its quaint, sharp, four-sided tiled roofs—the antique fashions of many of the old buildings, the claborate gingerbread work on some of the ancient public edifices, and with the number, massiveness, and tastefulness of the abounding churches. He will be gratified with the cleanliness of the streets, the politeness of the people, white and black, but he will be disappointed in the comparative absence of for the census; where all the tobacco, cotton and

be gratified with the cleanliness of the streets, the politeness of the people, white and black, but he will be disappointed in the comparative absence of ladies from the sidewalks. About noon, however, he will be somewhat enlightened upon this score in the number of private carriages along King street, in which the fair denizens of Charleston go out shopping. This fashion may be very agreeable, but it would doubtless be better for the health of the Charleston belter, if they would walk more and ride less. The climate care, he are detailed. and ride less. The climate may be an obstacle

however, not to be disregarded; and we must yield the point to the climate. Among the curiosties of Charleston is the old citadel, built in the nullification times of 1832, for Among the curionities of Charleston is the old citadel, built in the nullification times of 1832, for revolutionary purposes, and, since, converted to purposes of military education. And the railroad station is a curiority, from its extent, and the immense number of locomotives, cars, railroad iron, and the ruins of old locomotives, that occupy the premises for the extent of half a mile. This is the great depot of the great inland artery to Columbis, a branch of which is being aushed forward to Nashville as rapidly as possible, and which, when completed to that point, will bring a large trade to Charleston, from Kentucky, and even from Missouri, in hemp, hogs, corn, and cattle.

But the greatest novelty of Charleston is neither the Chadel, nor the Depot, nor the Eattery, which they are reclaiming from the sea, and fixing up after the fashion of the New York Bittery; nor the piles of cotton upon the wharves, nor the multitudes of well-behaved negroes upon the streets; nor the quaint old buildings: but it is the city market-house, the market he asses extend in a straight line down the centre of a wide street in half-a dozen squares, terminating at the water side in the fish market. Negro slaves do the selling of

a stringht the down the centre of a wide street in half a dozen squares, terminating at the water side in the fish market. Negro slaves do the selling of everything—the butchers, the dealers in provisions and vegetables and fish are colored people, and generally slaves. The neatness, cleanliness and order of the market are remarkable. All the articles of the market are remarkable. All the articles are arranged in parcels, busches, pieces or quantities to suit purchasers, at fixed prices, so that there is no confusion and no jewing. The purchasers are nearly all colored people; and they do the daty with that matter-of-act gravity and coolness, that result from long experience. The market of Charleston we believe to be one of the mest orderly and cleanly in the United States, not excepting that of Philadelphia, and notwithstanding, it is almost entirely unders and patential and proceedings and control or the control of the United States, not excepting that of Philadelphin; and, notwithstanding, it is almost entirely under the practical management of the shave population. But the Northern visiter, accustomed to hogs and degs and market seavengers, will be struck with the notelty of seeing this essential business assigned to uroops of inteey bursards, or rather black vultures, tame as barn-yard fivels, and protected by law. Manvellous expert follows are they ingleaning up the offal from the butchers shambles. They run with a peculiar and Indicrous sort of canter; but they are enick and graceful upon their broad wings, and for hours in the air, they will sail round in a circle, without any perceptible motion either of wings or tail. On cool mornings, they may be seen perched in clusters upon the chimney tops, in the neighborhood of the market, warming themselves in the smoke. They are an unclean b rd, but they make clean work of the garbage; and we suppose these leathered scavengers may be classified as one of the "peculiar institutions" of Charleston.

But it is a drawback to the city, that it should be dependent on the clouds and on cisterns for the water which symples the water of the forty thousand.

gloomy, ghostly, and, indeed, ghastly. They indicate a sickly locality, as truly as a stagnant swamp indicates chills and fevers. The rice country abounds with these emblems of the grave-yard. And yet the slave population get fat and live to a good old age, engaged in the rice culture, and expose themselves to the heat, in the water, and to the deadly night air, with comparative impunity. In this rice culture, whites, Americans, English, Dutch or Irish, especially the latter, would die, as by the cholera. To some extent, the same may be said of the cotton culture. Hence the tenacity of South Carolina to the institution of slavery. Her great staples are only to be successfully produced by the black man—his constitution is adapted to heat, and the air of a hot swampy country; and the white man cannot be acclimated to them, and the labor of the rice and cotton crops, or all experience in this chapter is at fault.

But to escape further discussion of the negro question we ask leave to close with the single remark, that an impartial, honest minded Northern man, coming into South Carolina, and observing for a few days or weeks the extent of her connection with the institution of slavery, its adaptation to her soil, climate, and products, and the dependence of her social existence upon the preservation of this institution, will homeward return with something added to that spirit of patriotism enjoined by the federal constitution—that spirit of forbearance, liberality and christianity, upon which this Union is founded, under which alone this Union can be preserved, and without which it is a mockery, and a terror, and a despotism.

P. S.—Lieut, Adams and Lieut, Edwards, Third

lespotism.
P. S.—Lieut, Adams and Lieut, Edwards, Third P. S.—Lieut. Adams and Lieut. Edwards, Third artillery, stationed at Fort Moultrie, had a hostile meeting yesterday, at Sullivan's Island. After an exchange of shots, by which Edwards was shehtly wounded in the back, the difficulty was reconciled. We understand that the day previously Edwards had been caned by Adams, and hence the immediate provocation to the challenge. A lady, we believe, was at the bottom of the misunderstanding, as usual.

CHARLESTON HOTHIL, S. C., May 11, 1851. The Late Convention-Present Attitude of South Carolina, the People and the State-New Move ments of Vast Importance in the South-Inexplicable Condition of the Presidential Question-Mis celluneous Affairs - The Journey South - Hotels, &c.

Revolutions are seldom retrogressive. A long series of persecutions and oppression, through a lapse of many years, and in earlier times, through lapse of ages, have been required to bring a suffering people to the practical issue of revolution. But then a return to the old state of things, except by force of arms, is almost hopeless. And where a long period is passed in effecting the estrangement between a people and a government, the rupture, when effected, is only the more radical and difficult of accommedation.

South Carolina is in this position. Her feelings

are allenated from the Union. If history be true, there was not even an approximation among the

there was not even an approximation among the colonies against Great Britain, in 1776, to that unanimity which now exists in South Carolina against the federal government and their connection with that overwhelming and overbearing Northern majority which controls it.

Heretofore, for a long period, disunion was held up in terrorum over the heads of the North, as the last desperate alternative. It has been considered, the consequences estimated, the costs counted, and the result is, that between peace in the Union, and all the hazards of a dissolution, if the question were submitted to the people of South Carolina to-morrow morning, at least three-fourths of them, we venture the mortifying confession, would vote for the dissolution of the Union. In co-operation, or alone, the breaking up of this Union has become the setfled policy of the State.

The conservative elements of the Union are destroyed, and the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, the increasing power of the North, and the extending sectional spirit to exercise this power against the weaker section, impel South Carolina to escape from a connection which can only terminate in her ruin, from the destruction of her social system.

It is tolerably safe to assume, that in a vast community, composed, for example, of two geographical sections, the laws, usages, customs, institutions and sentiments, of the stronger section, will naturally tend to absorb and supercede the social, political, and religious institutions of the weaker section.

It would also seem to be a natural conclusion that

tion.
It would also seem to be a natural conclusion that the weaker section, to escape the absorption, must quit the copartnership, and assume to itself that complete sovereignty, without which, it cannot be

complete sovereignty, without which, it cannot be secure.

These views, we suspect, are good and valid South Carolina abstractions; and while the Union and its tendences to Northern absorption and federal consolidation, has ceased to be venerated, nothing, we apprehend, short of a Southern confederacy, or separate secession, will avail to satisfy this commonwealth.

The people of South Carolina are a homogeneous people; peculiarly so. A majority of the population are slaves—a large proportion of the whites are slaves—wers. The wants of the plantation, not supplied by the slaves upon it, have heretefore been supplied by foreign or by Northern importations. Thus, home manufactures have been excluded—there has been little or no white immigration to the State, and comparatively very little emigration from it. So that, in the must of the surrounding rush, hurry, enterprise, "moise and confusion," in other parts of the Union, South Carolina remains the same, attached to be ranciout traditions, usages, and customs, consistent and conservative, opposed of all things to violent disturbance, yet full of martial spirit, and ready for all the consequences of revolution, in order to avert the approaches of the North with all the appliances of a domestic insurrection.

the approaches of the North with all the approaches of a domestic insurrection.

With such a people, so situated, and thus educated, we may readily account for their continued indignation at the late adjustment of Mr. Clay, and their very manifest desires to get out of the

No have remarked already upon the singular spirit of ananimity of the late convention; and we repeat that with the Legislature, the regular State Convention, and the mass of the people, of the same materials, it is difficult to count upon any course for South Carolina, except the alternative of

A combined movement in the Southern States A combined movement in the Southern States for the line of 36 30 for California; and for demanding of the North a solemn guaranty of absolute non-intervention, in Congress, on the slavery question, may possibly prevent the expedient of separate State action; but our apprehensions are stronger than our hopes.

Without any very specific information, we are yet apprised that this late convention is to be followed.

p by other corresponding movements in this State, and in other Southern States; and that they are to comprehend a new organization, of a very important

We understand that the project involves the or-We understand that the project involves the or-ganization of a Southern connecteration party over all the South, upon the basis of State rights, State severeignty, and Northern and federal aggressions, and with the object of a combined movement which will carry the whole extreme South with South Ca-

will carry the whole extreme South with South Carelina in the act of secession.

There is a very considerable party in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Miss ssippi, ready now to co-operate in this movement; and it was declared, in this late Convention, that, in correspondence with these parties, they had foreshadowed the basis of organization. It was that South Coulombian. organization. Hey had foreshadowed the basis of organization. It was, that Scuth Carolina should stand her ground at all harards, and that her attitude, firmly maintained for separate secession, would crack so po cerfully in the other cotton States, that would form the medium for the organization of a

cenet so to acrivily in the other cotton States, that it would form the medium for the organization of a new political party in the South, leeking to the ultimate object of a Southern confederacy.

The naked question of discussion is unpopular, because it destroys, and does not create. The direct platform of a Southern confederacy is full of the most plausible funcinations to all the passions and feelings of the South.

Now six let any man reflect upon the present

the most plausible functionations to all the passions and forling of the South.

New, sir, let any man reflect upon the present position of South Carolina—upon the amoundering ires of seccusion all over the South—upon the programme indicated for a Southern confederation party—upon the dislocated condition of parties in the North—upon the singularly powerless condition of the administration, and then tell us, if he can, who is to be the next President of the United States, and by whom, and upon what platform, and her ho is to be elected? We challenge Andrew Jackson Davis, and all the spiritual knockers, to meet the question. It defies, in fact, all human or diabolical conjecture. The condition of France is only more perplexing of ultimate solution than our own. The L nion, we fear, has seen its best days, and that the Presidential election will prove it. Mr. John A. Calhom says, that something like the bomb-shell of South Carelina secession in wanted to break upompletely the old rotten parties of the day, and their schemes for the loaves and fisher, and to organize the South for the South. Look into it, turn it over; and are we not treading upon the hoels of careling for content momen, and magnitude than any But it is a drawback to the city, that it should be dependent on the clouds and on eisterns for the water which supplies the wants of its forty thousand population. If the Artesian well fails, and the craft of improvement rets in as expected, there will be no alternative but to bring a supply of water from some of the rivers of the upper country. It cannot be otherwise, than that much of this cirtern water must become unwholesome in the dog days, and thus incidentally or directly contribute to its bills of mortality. Just now, we have no doubt, from the official reports, that Charleston will compare with any city in the Union for health. But it is the carly apring—the electrons the successful electron will be subcoard—to fast, and the fast country from the coast inwards widens as we go south, and gradually strengthens in sickiness till in this region the seabord, for eighty or one hunived miles into the interior, from June to Oosber, with its yollow and stranger's fevers, it, terhaps, as deadly to the unaccimated white mans the seast of the Niger. But the black man seems to be as well alapted to this region the seabord, for eighty or one hunived miles into the interior, from June to Oosber, with its yollow and stranger's fevers, it, terhaps, as deadly to the unaccimated white mans the seast of the Niger. But the black man seems to be as well alapted to this region the endough Jaraback of the fact country from the coast inwards widens as we go south, suddent of the control of the co

Charleston Hotel. It is much after the style of the Astor, except the front, which is relieved by a Corinthian portice or colonnade, covering the whole extent and height of the edifice. It is the great feature of Charleston, and very justly, the pride of South Carolina. Yet it is a Southern hotel upon Northern principles. The experienced proprietor, Daniel Mixer, is a Northerner. The accomplished and popular practical manager of the house, Mr. Thomas S. Nickerson, is from Massachusetts; the polite and efficient clerk, Mr. W. C. Rising, is a New Yorker, late from Sharon Springs; his assistant, Mr. Knowlton, is a Vermonter; and the head waiter is from Albany. It is, in fact, a Northern hotel upon Southern territory; combining the practical discipline and comforts of the North, with the elegancies of Southern society. For their flattering attentions and moderate charges, we endorse the endorsement of the travelling public of the Charleston Hotel. N.B. Fifty passengers from the Isabel dine with us to-day.

P.S. We strike southward by the land route, to-morrow.

morrow. CHARLESTON, May 12, 1851. Charleston-White and Black Population-Arrica of the Isabel-Passengers from Cula-The Seces sien Movement-Ominous Symbol at the Mast head-The Late Medical Convention, &c.

We leave here, for the interior of South Carolin o-day. But, a word or two before we go. We have found this a pleasant city for a stranger-the society hospitable and polite-the white people kind and considerate to the blacks, and the blacks under better discipline and deportment than any that we have ever met with in any other part of the United States. We do not suppose that there exists any where a better of more kindly understanding between the two races, than is to be found in the pacific and amicable relations subsisting here be

where a better or more amaly understanding between the two races, than is to be found in the pacific and amicable relations subsisting here between the white and colored population. The police reports, or rather the want of the materials for them, will vindicate the character of the city for the order and quiet in which its 45,000 people, between the two castes are nearly equally divided. We leave Charleston with the recollections of a pleasant sojourn among a pleasant community, and with something of regret that duty imperatively suggests the unfinished portion of these peregrinations.

We should have noticed yesterday, that among the passengers of the Isabel, there was an unusual number of Spaniards, or Cubanos, from Havana. Whether they are going to the North to spend the summer, or are getting out of harm's way in anticipation of trouble, does not appear. It is said, however, that many of them are refugees, escaping while they can. We are also apprised that the Cuba conspirery is not abandoued nor suppressed; but that, on the other hand, the organization extends from Georgia to Texas, and that they are still extending operations for recruits. We have not heard of a solitary South Carolinian joining in the movement. It is because this people expect a little affair of their own within a year or so, and are too busy getting ready for it to take much interest in the affairs of Cuba.

In company with a large number of visiters, we took dinner yesterday at the Moultrie House, on Sullivan's Island. As the boat passed out from the city wharf, we observed a small vessel lying in the harbor, probably a pulot boat, with a singular flag at the masthead. It had the stripes of the flag of the United States; but in the place of the flag of the United States; but in the place of the flag of the United States; but in the place of the flag of the United States; but in the place of the flag of the United States; but in the place of the flag of the harbor probably appropriate that the way in the other. On being asked what it m

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, May 13, 1851. The Bout Race—The Gas Manopoly Checked—Wa-ter Gas—Douth—The Cooden Massacre Unrarelling, &c.

The boat race, starting from our harbor yesterlay, was a most exciting and interesting spectacle, which was witnessed by a number of those who delight in boating, from both New York and Philadelphia. Seven boats were entered for the first second, and third prizes, consisting of a silver coffee pot, a silver goblet, and a silver cup, viz.:—The pot, a silver goblet, and a silver cup, viz.:—The
"Baltimore." "Bob Tail Nag," "Will Watch,"
"Fourth of July," "Jenny Lind," "Rosalie," and
"Swan." The boats all got off well, with a strong
bend wind—the "Baltimore" leading off; and she
kept the lead, passing around the white rocks
eight miles distant, and returning to the starting
point at the lower end of Bond street, leaving
everything else out of sight—taking the first prize.
The "Will Watch" took the second prize, and the
"Rosalie" the third. The "Baltimore" is a new the third. The " Baltimore' Mr. Thomas Bradyhouse, and

boat, just built by Mr. Thomas Bradyhouse, and proved herself a fast one. The City Council, yesterday, perfected and passed The City Council, yesterday, perfected and passed the ordinance, giving permission to the Water Gas Company to lay down their pipes through the city—a projection which has been resisted with great carnestness by the old gas monopoly. They propose to furnish gas at one half the present cost, which will doubtless cause it to be introduced in many dwellings throughout the city. The old Gas Company are now building new gas works at a cost of about \$75,000, on the completion of which, they proposed to make some reduction in the present exorbitant prices, but this was only with the view of presenting the councils from granting the new company the privilege of laying down their pipes. Now that we have an opposition on foot, it is probable that chang gas will be the order of the day. These old memorials, however, fight hard for their supremacy, and I learn that a prince is already on foot to buy out the ratent of the new company by the old one.

for to buy out the patent of the new company by the old one.

Captain Joseph Helbrook the eldest and a much cate med ship master of our port, died yesterday, at the advanced age of 39 years. The shipping of the port is at half-mast this morning.

The massence of the Cosden family, in Kent county, and the mystery attending its perpetation, is now being unavelled. Four of the nine now under arrest have made partial confessions, each with the hope of being received as States evidence. The substance of their confession is, that they had heard that Mr. Cosden had received \$1,000, shich be had in his bouse; that it was their intention, after killing the family and obtaining the money, to have find the house, and then have proceeded to rob the houser in the vicinity, whilst the men were attracted to the fire, leaving no witnesses of their guilt. The cosape of the loy and colored woman alone prevented the accomplishment of this series of outrages. It is believed that all of those under arrost, except Mr. Webster, the under of Mrs. Cosden, participated in the bloody work.

BALTIMORE, May 14, 1848. Heavy Sterm-Ship Rolene-Sprigs of Fushian is a Rev-A Black Ball-Maryland Institute-Thatrienis, &c.

The storm of rain, thunder and lightning, which eemmenced at four o'clock, yesterday afternoon and continued until midnight, was, at times, truly appailing. No damage was done in this vicinity

however, as far as has yet been accertained. The ship Robens, which was three weeks of Cape Henry, and, since her recovery, has been invelved in a law suit, has been sold by the parties to

cape Henry, and, since aer recovery, has been involved in a law suit, has been sold by the parties to a gestleman of New York, and will be immediately taken to that city for repairs. She is a stained vessel, nearly new, and can be pet in good order for a comparatively small exponse.

A party of young men, attached to "upper tendem," consisting of F. K. Howard, John Carroll, Frank Partriage, John Armstrong, and Henry Chandler, made a brutal attack on a watchman, injuring him severely, and taking his espantoen from him. He finally obtained assistance and succeeded in eapturing the whole party, who were safely lodged in the Eastern Listrict watch house, along with about a dezen white and black leafers. In the morning, the whole party were hustled off to jail, for want of security, to appear at court, but were soon relieved by their friends. They had just risen from a samplacus entertainment given to a friend from New York, and, feeling in a "Tom and Jerry" humor, determined "they would not go home till morning."

Last night, no less than seventy-eight negroes, all arrayed in bull-room attire, of both exes, were brought in and leveled up at the Western District witch house. They had been helding a ball, but the dancing finelly degenerated to fighting.

The next amount subhition of the Maryland Mechanics' Institute will be held in their new and spacious East, new in the course of erection, and will doubtles be one of the greatest over held in

shedulates institute will be held in their new and spacious hall, new in the course of erection, and will doubtless be one of the greatest over held in Pattinger. The building is 365 feet in length, and to in width. The largest apartment, 265 by 60, will togefortably held 0,000 persons. The next exhibition will commence on the 20th of October and the managers may be contributions. compete for the valuable premiums to be awarded.

Mrs. Farren is performing at the Holliday-street
Theatre, in the great drams of the Jowese, which has been brought out in good style.

Our Eastern Correspondence. Boston, May 10, 1851. The Weather Loss of the Amendment of the State Constitution-State Convention The Legisla

ture, &c. We are, for almost the first time this spring, in the enjoyment of warm weather, the seeson having been with us unusually backward, which farmers say, however, will do no harm.

As I predicted in my last, the preposed amend-

ments of the constitution were lost in the House. The subject has been recommitted, in the hope that remething may yet be done; but, considering that the ression is drawing to a close, there is no great chance of success for the reformers, though they may yet rush the measure through. The Senato has passed a bill calling a State Convention to amend the constitution. Should this bill pass the House, the effect on the polities of the State will be great, not improbably destroying the whig parry altogether. This the more astute whigs see, and hence they oppose the call with their utmost ability. If a State Convention should be called, it would tend to consolidate the condition, which would have a large majority in such a body. It is thirty years since the last State Convention met in Massachusetts. That Convention was a remarkable body. Among its members were ex-President John Adams, and Daniel Webster. If my memory serves me, Mr. Adams was offered the Presidency of the Convention, but declined the office, on the ground of his advanced age; but I am not certain of this. Mr. Webster was then an advocate of property qualifications, and, in the course of a great speech which he made on the subject, declared that it was the part of wisdom to found government on property. Vouid he say so now! Hardly, I think. Mr. Samuel Hoar, ex-Minister from Massachusetts to South Carolina, was also a member of the Convention, and, urging a property qualification for voters, declared that "few but vagabonds would be excluded" from the exercise of the right of suffrage by the adoption of such qualification. This declaration was afterwards mercilessly used against him when he was a candidate for Congress, and made the political fortune of William Farmenter, the democratic candidate. But, in spite of these and kindred expressions in the Convention of 1820, that body was, on the whole, liberal in its character. That its work was well done, is sufficiently proved by the fact that it has rubtantially endured for a generation, such changes as have been made since 1820 relating only to details. Even now no one would have thought of prop that semething may yet be done ; but, considering that the session is drawing to a close, there is no great chance of success for the reformers, though

it. The session has been the longest ever held, and will cost a good round sum—no trifling, incident in connection with the deficit that has long existed in the treasury.

Mr. Rantoul's prospects have somewhat improved in No. 2, during the present week. The free soilers are to held a Convention next Tuesday, at which, it is generally supposed, he will be nominated. The policy of this movement is doubted by some, as it will, supposing Mr. Rantoul to be nominated, place him avowedly in the position of the free soil candidate, which may have the effect of stirring up the hunker democrats to decided acts of hostility to him. On the other hand, it will u squestionably secure to him all the free soil votes, which are not less than 2,500 in number. I have conversed with free soil men of influence from No. 2, and they all say that if Mr. Rantoul receives the formal nomination of their party, he will be supported by its entire strength, and thus elected, unless the power of the hunkers have thus far experienced much difficulty in getting up a candidate. None of their leading men, however much they may dissent from Mr. Rantoul's views on the fugitive slave law, are willing to place themselves in an attitude of direct personal hostility to him; for if they fall to rain him, they will be themselves ruined, and they would enter upon the contest with the chances against their success. Besides this, the hunkers see that there is at least an even chance that the cradition may continue in power, and as they have nothing to hope from the whigs, they do not see the exact necessity that exists for their being themselves sacrificed for the benefit of the whig larty. Taking advantage of this state of things, the coalition is doing all it can to sooths the hunkers. No one has more influence at court than General Cushing, who is the ablest and best of the hunkers. Mr. Phillips, an old hunker democrat, has just been appointed to the office of Sheriff of Lawax county, many of the towns of which county are in the Second district. The whi sheriff of Lu-ex county, many of the towns of which county are in the Second district. The whigs, too, with their proverbial want of tact and common sense, are abusing the hunkers, and charging upon them the election of Mr. Sumner—a piece of folly that one could hardly have expected, even from the whigs. No twithstanding the assistance they received from the Boston Post in the war against Mr. Sumner, they are snarling and biting at the paper like so many mad welves.

Tunner, they are snarling and biting at the paper like so many mad welves.

The report is, that if Mr. Rantoul should not be elected, he will be made Attorney General; if he should be elected, then the place will be given to Mr. Hallett, of whose hunkerism there can be but small doubt. The whigs talk of making Attorney General Clifford their next candidate for Governor. He wouldnet make anything extra in that way.

NEW HAVEN, May 13, 1851. Things in New Haven-President Fillmore's Visit -Coelege.

Our city authorities have just passed a resolution inviting President Fillmers to visit us before his cturn, and tendering to him and his suite the hespitalities of the city. New Haven is not behind any ty in the country in its devotion to the Union, and its citizens are fully determined to stand by those who stand by the constitution. President Fillmore and his cabinet would receive a hearty welcome from men of all parties, who fully appreciate the stand which they have taken against the fanatistand which they have taken against the fanati-cism that was sundering all the ties that bound the South to the North, and menacing the disruption of our giorious confederacy.

The students have just reassembled, under a new

arial general of terms and vacations, which will bring Commencement about three weeks earlier than heretefore, that is, on the 31st of July, instead of August 21. Yale graduates throughout the country will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly. I understand that Daniel Lord, of your city, is expected to deliver one of the orations.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence. PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1851.

The Philodophia and New York Military Parade Collector Lettis-Large Purchase-Grand Reilroad Lepst - Acquistal on a Charge of Marder.

The departure of the travelling President and his cabinet has left our city remarkably dull, and to that duliness there is added a considerable degree of mortification at the mean display made by our military in honor of the chief magistrate of the Union. Those of our citizens who witnessed the magnificent display of the New York citizen the magnificent display of the New York citizen soldiery yesterday, say that the escort ordered out by General Patterson was, comparatively speaking, a mere corporal's guard. The General throws the biame upon the councils; but his good sense should have detailed what was due the President of the United States, particularly as he happened to know it was proper to order out the whole division on the occasion of President Polk's visit.

Collector Lewis took no part in the recent demonstrations, and gave the people good reason to believe the late rumors with regard to the threat-of resignation or dismissal.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have purchased the Fowellton estate, of ninety-three acres, west of the Schuykull, for \$300,000, on ground

chased the Powellion estate, of ninety-three acres, west of the Schuykill, for \$300,000, on ground rent, redeemable after two years. Their depot will be built there—a much better location than Penn

Peter Lobb was placed upon trial, this merning, for the murder of watchman Moorey, of Moyamensing; but the case had to be abandened from the inshifty of the presecution to identify the prisoner. The prisoner was charged with it by a fater who turned State's evidence, and subsequently, through the crimical negligence of an officer of the court, was allowed to escape.

Escare of Shaves.-There seems to be Secure of Shaves.—I are seems to be a sort of stamped among the slaves in this rection of the State. A woman and three children field from Mr. F. M. Weeden, of this city, on Sanday night. On Weedenschup night nineteeu of them field from Lewis county, but eighteen of these were explained posterior. We understand that six county for Mela-las county, in one night, lately.—Meyeri is (Ky.) Rogic, May 5.

Our Canadian Corresponden TORONTO, May 8, 1851. The English Church Conference-Earl Grey's Despotch-Withdrawal of the Government Troops-Negroes in Canada-The Feeling about Them.

I alluded in my last to the commencement of the sittings in conference of lay and clerical members of the Church of England, with the view of devising measures to resist the proposed alienation of the clergy reserves to secular purposes. The conference extended over two days, and presented features worthy, at least, of a passing notice. Not the least significant, was the emphatic manner in which several of the clerical speakers referred to the United States, as affording a most honorable contrast to Great Britain, with regard to the manner in which endowments were held sacred to their original purpose. The fact that Trinity Church, New York, has been enabled to hold undisturbed possession of property with which it was endowed prior to the revolution, and that the legislation of Vermont, alienating religious endowments, was overruled by the Supreme Court, were referred to, again and again, as conclusive evidence that the American people are constitutionally protected against the innovations which threaten to be paramount under British rule. "I am almost ashamed of being a British subject," exclaimed one reverend gentleman, after reviewing these facts; and so, in substance, said a dozen others. So frequent and decided were the annexationist sympathies of several of the speakers, that others found it necessary, at last, to remind the conference that, whatever advantages may be possessed in the States, and whatever the hardships that may be endured here, "churchmen are bound to be foyal to their sovereign." Hard doctrine this, and so it seemed to be considered—too hard to be swallowed easily by these who look upon loyalty as a duty binding only so long as it is fully and fairly reciprocated. As a set-off to the bright picture of American fidelity in the matter of endowments, a few zeaious souls struggled mightily to demonstrate that the great republic is, in the main, a vast field of hereey and heathenism—these being the only plants that can thrive in the soil of voluntaryism; while the only oases in the whole Union are the districts which have had the fructifying benefits of old religious endowments! To any man who has travelled through the States, and obtained an acquaintance with the habits and convictions of their people, this attempt to pass them off as a race over whom infidelity and superstition exercise an omnipotent sway, must have appeared as ridiculous as it was impudent. No one, however, presumed to question the infallibility of the diocest in council, and so the assertion passed uncontradicted.

The despatch of Earl Grey, in relation to the has been enabled to hold undisturbed possession of property with which it was endowed prior to the

scition exeroise an omnipotent sway, must have appeared as ridiculous as it was impudent. No one, however, presumed to question the infallibility of the diocesan council, and so the assertion passed uncontradicted.

The despatch of Earl Grey, in relation to the civil list and other matters—the substance of which has already appeared in your columns—is exciting much discussion, and not a little alarm. The ultraloyalists, poor souls, are in amazement and horror, lest some May morning they rise from their beds to find the city and the country in the possession of American troops, who are expected to walk in quietly, without let or hindrance, so soon as the contemplated withdrawal of imperial soldiers from the colony shall take place. These antique embodiments of a miserably narrow "British" feeling appear to dream that they still live in the midst of a people bound hand and foot to the throne of Victoria, instead of—as is the fact—amongst a people who are gradually but surely losing all desire to remain attached to the distant and irresponsible power, by whom their wants, wishes, and interesting are systematically neglected. Heaven grant that England and America may always remain sincere and cordial friends. If war shall ever unhappily arise, sure I am that it will be both physically and morally impossible for England to retain Canada as a colony. By all means, then, let us have Earl Grey's proposition. We have no use, now-a-days, for regiments of red-jackets, whose presence never fails to exercise a demoralizing influence; and certain it is that we should not be burdened in peace with an expenditure, which, when war does come, will be found to have been utterly wasted.

With regard to niggers, "The cry is, still they come," We are fast becoming a regular pie-bald fraternity. With what feeling the irruption is regarded by our farmers, whose notions have not been polluted by the cant and gammon of the abolition-ists, may be conceived from a circumstance that took place yester lay, at the assizes, now being held in

Our Saval Correspondence.

U. S. SHIP FALMOUTH, TABLET, SOCIETY ISLANDS, Jan. 10, 1851. Visit to the Marquesas Islands.

This ship left Honolulu on the 21st Nov.; visited the islands of Nukahiya and Roua Poonh-two of the Marquesus group, and arrived here on the 6th inst., "all well." Salutes were duly interchanged with the authorities of the place. The Governor (Mr. Ponard) and suite visited the ship, and reived the customary salute. Last evening the aptain and some of the officers dired with Madame Benard. At the digner, Queen Pemare was one of the guests. An old difficulty between the authoritice and English Consul has been adjusted; and yesterday, for the first time in seven or eight years, the English Consul (Mr. Miller) holated his flag, which was saluted by the French government, after which the Consul gave a collation. The affair went of

well.

There is but little flour in market, and holders ask from twelve to twenty dollars a sack. Other provisions are high in propertion.

The following is a list of the officers of this ship:

The following is a list of the officers of this ship:

T. Pettigru, Leq. Commander; Henry Moor,
First Licetemant; Geo. M. White, Licetemant; Geo.
W. Harrisun, do.; Charles Shaler McDenough,
do.; David Harlan, Surgeon; John Y. Mason, Jr.,
Purser; John S. Levin, Licetemant commanding
marines; Henry S. Newcomb, Master; Francis M.
Gunnell, Assistant Surgeon; Peter Wager, Passed
Midshipman; Wm. K. Eriege, do.; Wm. MeN.
Armstrong, Midshipman; Lidward T. Spedden, do.;
John N. Quackenbush, do.; David B. Harmany,
do.; Chas. J. Pereber, Captain's Clerk; Chas. Johnsten, Soatswan; Aug. F. Thompson, Gunner; Levin
Rogers, Sathunker; Lewis Holmes, Carpenter.

NEW YORR METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

Naw Yoan Marmon's Eviscopal Conference.

The fellowing are the appointments made by the Methodial Episcopal Conference, at Nowburgh, on the 13th instant:

New York District—B. Griffen, presiding elder. City of New York—George Peck, editor Christian Advocate and Journal; Joseph Holdich, Scoretary American Bible Society; J. W. Lindsey, Professor Wesleyan University; Dunne street, R. A. Chalker; Swedish Mission, O. G. Hedstrom, S. B. Newman; French Mission, T. Carter; Vestry street, J. B. Hagany; Greene street, B. Stocking, L. McK. Pease, sup; Contre street Mission, John Luckey; Mulberry street, R. S. Forter; Sullivan street, S. Fitch; Eddford street, A. Lee; Jane street, R. C. Putney; Eighteenth street, M. D. C. Crawford; Thiriteith street, J. B. Reach; Forty-third street, J. B. Macumber: Fiftieth street, S. C. Perry; York-ville, P. C. Oakley; Harlem, T. Bainbridge; Morrisania, C. C. Keys; White Plains, C. B. Sing; Tarrytewn, P. P. Sandford; Yonkers, P. R. Brown, Poughkeepsie District—P. Riee, presiding elder; do. Washington street, W. H. Ferris, Wm. Jewett, sup.; M. Richardson, sup.; Cannon street, D. W. Clark; Peckskill, G. Coles.

Rhinebeck District—J. Z. Nichols, presiding elder. Rhinebeck, T. R. Morcein; Matteawan, L. M. Vincent; Goshen, O. V. Amerman; Sheffield, L. Newburgh District—S. Martindale, presiding

W. Peck.
Newburgh District—S. Martindale, presiding clder. Newburgh, A. M. Osborn; Kingston, D. Delaware District-S. Van Deusen, presiding

Delaware lastrict—S. Van Peusen, presume elder.

Rev. J. Z. Nichols was elected as an additional delegate to the General Conference. Mesers. D. Smith and Benjamin Griffen, reserve delegates. The next session of this body will be held in the Bedford street church, in this city. The Eastern Division of this Conference, conprising the ministers of Long Island, a part of Connecticut, and the eastern section of this city, are to meet in Williamsburgh, L. L., on the 28th instant.

By a fire-domp explosion, in Chesterfield county, Va., on the 9th last, ten negroes were killed. Four of the ba-dies were recovered on Saturday.